

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace paragraph 29 with the following amended paragraph:

[0029] The terms "carbonic anhydrase IX" and "CAIX" are herein considered to be synonymous with "CA9", "MN", and "G250". The G250 antigen has been sequenced and revealed by database analysis to be homologous to the MN/CAIX antigen, a tumour-associated antigen originally identified in HeLa cells (Pastorek et al. (1994) "Cloning and characterization of MN, a human tumor associated protein with a domain homologous to carbonic anhydrase and a putative helix-loop-helix DNA binding segment," Oncogene 9:2877-2888 and Oosterwijk et al. (1996) "Molecular characterization of the renal cell carcinoma associated antigen G250," Proc Amer Assoc Cancer Res 37:461). This antigen (MN/CAIX/CA9/G250) is a plasma membrane glycoprotein with an apparent molecular weight of 54/58 kDa, detectable in several types of malignancies; e.g. cervical and ovarian cancer (Liao et al. et al. (1994) "Identification of the MN antigen as a diagnostic biomarker of cervical intraepithelial squamous and glandular neoplasia and cervical carcinomas," Am J Pathol 145:598-609), renal cancer (Oosterwijk et al. (1986) "Immunohistochemical analysis of monoclonal antibodies to renal antigens," Am J Pathol 123:301-309), colorectal cancer (Saarnio et al. (1997) "Immunohistochemical study of colorectal tumors for expression of a novel transmembrane carbonic anhydrase, MN/CA IX, with potential value as a marker of cell proliferation," Am J Pathol 153:279-285), oesophageal cancer (Turner et al. (1997) "MN antigen expression in normal, preneoplastic, and neoplastic esophagus: a clinicopathological study of a new cancer-associated biomarker," Human Pathol 28:740-744), bladder cancer (Uemura et al. (1997) "Expression of tumor-associated antigen MN/G250 in urologic carcinoma: potential therapeutic target," J Urol (Suppl) 157:377), but not in the normal tissues except alimentary tract, which indicates that the CAIX protein is associated with tumorigenicity. Sequential analysis has demonstrated that the gene (MN/CAIX/CA9/G250) is a novel member of the carbonic anhydrase (CA) family and MN/CAIX/G250 is considered to be the only tumor-associated CA isoenzyme. See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 6,297,051, entitled "MN GENE AND PROTEIN" issued Oct. 2, 2001 to Zavada et al., which is incorporated by reference

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in its entirety for all purposes. The coding sequence of CAIX is set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 and the corresponding protein sequence in SEQ ID NO:2.